Bio-Technology Policy

702. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent conference on "The Business of Bio-technology", emphasis was laid on the fact that the country need a Bio-technology Policy for trapping the full potential of the science and using it for economic development;

(b) if so, whether the policy should integrate various areas like production and marketing bio-technology related products; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. At the Conference "Knowledge Millennium-III" organised by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) on March 22, 2003, the need for an integrated National Biotech Policy was highlighted to tap the full potential of bio-technology.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has announced a Science & Technology Policy-2003 on 3rd January, 2003 at the Indian Science Congress at Bangalore which covers all areas of Science & Technology including Bio-technology. The main objectives of the Policy are to meet present national needs in the new era of globalisation. The strategy and implementation plan of the Science & Technology Policy gives the key elements of the implementation strategy. The Policy has given priority areas, which includes bio-technology to be given special importance. A vision document giving a ten-years perspective on research, application, and commercialisation of bio-technology has been the guiding force for many programmes taken up by the Govt. of India thrcugh the Department of Bio-technology, successfully.

Transferring technologies to industries

703. SHRI VIJAY J. DADRA:

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the evaluation of CSIR on R&D projects showing two-third of its technologies are unable to be passed to indusry;

(b) if so, the reasons for spending on such technologies;

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that CSIR labs do not fail in transferring technology to industry in majority of the cases;

(d) the expenditure incurred on each R&D project during the last two years, and how many such evolved technologies have been used by the industry; and

(e) how the Tenth Five Year Plan allocation of Rs. 4,545 crores in proposed to be spent keeping in view past performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the CAG Report (No. 5 of 2003), covering the period 1996-2002. The Report refers to 984 technologies developed by 23 of CSIR laboratories, of which 247 were developed prior to 1996-97 and 737 were during the review period. Out of these 737 technologies, 377 were transferred till that time. Of the then unlicensed technologies, several have since been licensed, in other cases negotiations to license them are underway and in few cases, further improvements and modifications are underway, and for a small residual number the technological and market developments have made them unviable. The CSIR record of technology licensing compares favourably with any publicly funded organisation the world over.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) During the last two years, under the National labs an expenditure of Rs. 454 crores was incurred on varius R&D programmes and 39 evolved technologies have been licensed to industry during the same time.

(e) The Tenth Five year Plan allocation under six plan schemes of CSIR is Rs. 2430 crore. The scheme-wise break-up is given below:

	(Rs. in Crore)
National Labs	1800
National S&T Human Resource Development	45
R & D Management Support	80
Intellectual Property & Tech. Management	100
New Millennium Indian Technology	
Leadership Initiative	205
Infrastructure Renovation & Refurbishment	200
	2430

External cash flow for the institutes by CSIR

704. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has any guidelines for calculation of External Cash Flow (ECF) for its Institutes;

(b) if so, the details including items taken for calculation of ECF;

(c) the amount of ECF of institutes *viz.* NISCOM and INSDOC for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, year-wise and Institute-wise;

(d) the amount of ECF of NISCAIR for 2002-2003;

(e) whether INSDOC and NISCOM were merged to form NISCAIR;

(f) if so, whether ECF of NISCAIR decreased during 2002-2003 compared to combined ECF on INSDOC and NISCOM during 2001-2002; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research calculates the External Cash Flow (ECF) on the basis of project/consultancy funds received from Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Private Industries, International/Foreign Bodies. The money received from outside agencies